SUBJECTED TO REBUKE BY AN EX-COLONEL HIS EFFORT TO NULLIFY AN ACT OF CONGRESS PRUSTRATED BY SECRETARY LAMAR.

[BY THERETAPH TO THE THIBUNG.] Washington, Nov. 25,-" General" Andrew Jackson Sparks will not enjoy his Thanksgiving dinner to-morrow, not because he is not well in body, but on account of the buffetings of spirit and torturing of sensibilities which he has experienced during the last forty-eight hours. It is asserted that on this Thanksgiving eve the Commissioner of the General Land Office is in a condition of mind no wholly dissimilar to Mr. Pecksniff's when he retired from his memorable last interview with old Martin Chuzziewit, It was hard enough, in all conscience, for a prond-spirited general "-at-large like Sparks, to render perfunctory obedience to a more ex-colonel like Lamar, without being compelled to actual obedience, and to put up with such indignities as have been heaped upon him within the last two days.

For some time it has been a matter of speculation as to whether the "General" would allow Mr. Lamar to remain much longer at the head of the Interior Department. The occurrences of yesterday and to-day, however, have shocked some other people besides Sparks, although not so seriously. For months the "General" had been allowed to have his own peculiar way and he had made full use of his opportunities to disorganize th Public Lands service and oppress settlers. The success of Mr. Vilas in nullifying a law of Congress must have excited emulation in the bosom of Sparks who thereupon undertook to go a step further. The law of June 3, 1878. which is plain and explicit in its term, provides that bona fide residents of the Territories, and Mineral Districts of the United States "shall be and hereby are authorized and permitted to fell and remove for building, agricultural, mining or other domestic purposes, any timber or other trees growing or being on the put lie lands, said lands being mineral and not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States except

for mineral entry. . . . Subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may describe." Some three mouths ago the miners and laboring population of the mineral regions generally and especially in Montana, were thrown in a state of alarm and excitement by the receipt at all the local laud offices, as well as by the special agents of the General Land manual of "General" Sparks. It was plain that the inforcement of these militaged "rates and regulations" would paralyze the mining industries of the Territories and throw thousands of honest laboring men out of employment. To show how completely the "General" meant to nullify the law of Congress, one of his "rules" is quoted as follows: "The felling and removal of timber on mineral label to be used as fuel for quartz, mills or reduction works, or for the purpose of burning same into charcoal for the use of smelling companies is not such "mining purpose" as is contemplated by the act of June 3, 1878, and is therefore prohibited." To show the "General" excessive modesty it is only necessary to say that he had no more right to issue and enforce the so-called "regulations" in default of their formal approval by Secretary Lamar than he would have to make "regulations" for the government of Indian agents. He knew this, for he sent a copy of the circular to the Secretary for his approval. w "rules and regulations" bearing the sign this, for he sent a copy for his approval. Lamar seems not to have known about the un-

retary for his approval.

Mr. Lamar seems not to have known about the unauthorized and unlawful action of the Commissioner of the General Land Office until complaints and petitions began to pour in from Montana and essewhere, and then he referred the Sparks circular to Assistant Secretary Jenks for examination. Mr. Jenks, of course, was not long in deciding that the new "rules and regulations" were in contravention of law. "General" Sparks appealed from the decision, but it was sustained by Secretary Lamar. Now, after thousands of unlars and laborers have been annoyed and oppressed for three months by the unauthorized and unlawful action of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior authorizes the publication of the following statement. "The system of rules purporting to be issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office with reference to the cutting of thisber for 'agricultural, mining and other domestic purposes' under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, applying to the Territories of Montana, Idaho and other Territories was issued madvertently and without authority. The subject is under consideration by the Department, and when any change Montana, Idaho and other Territories was issued inadvertently and without authority. The subject is under consideration by the Department, and when any change is made in the present regulations it will be properly announced. Thus official sunb was administered to the foughty "General" before he had fairly recovered from the prompt official rebulke that he had received on account of his attempt to throw open 15 settlement in an irregular and unauthorized manner, pending an appeal to Secretary Lamar from his own decision, limits translated to add in the construction of the Admite and Pacific Railroad in California.

A Democratic official who has been a close observer of Commissioner Sparks's official career said: "One difficulty seems to be that he regards all his predecessors as fools of knaves. Another is that he does not consider himself bound by the decision of any Secretary of the Lamar, The trath is Sparks is the kind of a man who could tear down solomou's temple in the size heurs and who could to a build a decent pigpon

sive hours and who could not build a decent pispon

GENERAL HUIDEKOPER'S REMOVAL. INQUIRIES ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT BY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- General N. P. Lane, of Philadelphia, presented the following communication to the President this morning:

to the President this morolog:

HEADQUARTERS GEORGE G. MEADE POST, No. 1,

DEPARTMENT OF PENSSYLVANIA G. A. R.,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1885.

Sir; Post No. 1, G. A. R. of Pennsylvania, has resorved upon the following for presentation to you:

Whereas, General Heavy S. Hudekboper, a comrade of this Post, a Union soldier who has lest an arm in the service, has been removed from the position of postmaster at Philadelphia without, as far as we know, any just cause; therefore it behooves us to ask the President: ent: First, Whether, in the absence of charges affecting a sweded soldier's official character or shrity, such removal is not contrary to the spirit that has and should

moral is not contrary to the spirit that has and should pervale Executive appointments.

Second, Whether such action is not contrary to the direct or implied pledges of the Fresident often hereto-fore made, that in removing from office, in the absence of charges or known disqualification, the fact that an incumbent had been an homorable Union soldier should weigh in his favor sufficient to overcome simple political considerations, an other things being equal.

equal.

Third, Whether in removing our fellow-soldier without charges or cause there is not direct violation of a statutory requirement that the fact of soldiership shall be a protection to an official incumbent until it shall appear that he is in some way culpable or deficient.

Fourth, Whether the removal of our comrade without charges or cause, in opposition to an almost unanimous business and non-partican sentiment, and in the midst of great official usefulness, is not detrimental to the public service.

And it forther between

And it further behooves us as a body to say, and herein And it further behooves us as a body to say, and herein we disciaim all politics and every political mative, that in the case of our comrade and all others like it, the wrong of removal is aggravated by the substitution of one who is not a soldier. This adds to the reflection contained, in a removal without cause the sting of discrimination against the soldier.

It is not thought that your action is the result of an unyielding policy. If not, let us petition you to monify so as not to appear hostile to the soldier element. They ought to nave the rights conferred by law conveyed in public promises, demanded by liberal public scattinent. Hore they do not ask.

Very respectfully submitted by order of the Post,

ALEXANDER REED, Commander,
David R. Weaver, Adjudant.

ALEXANDER REED, Commande DAVID R. WEAVER, Adjutant.

CUTTING TIMBER ON GOVERNMENT LANDS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25,-The Evening Star says: Some time ago General Sparks, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, issued a circular giving a system of regulations governing the outting of timber for agricultural and domestic purposes on the mineral lands in the West. These raies prohibited the cutting of tiraber except in the vicinity where it was to be con thraper except in the vicinity where it was to be con-sumed, forbade its use for manufacturing purposes, and provided that a settler could no. pay for its cutting but must do it himself. To-day an official statement was prepared at the Interior Department to the effect that these regulations were "issued inadvertently and with-out sutherity of law."

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.-The President to-WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The President today appointed the following Presidential Postmasters:
Edward D. Perter, at Joplin, Mo., vice Matthew W.
Stafford, commission expired; J. S. McGee, at Paris,
Mo., vice Joseph P. Hoidsworth, commission expired;
D. Wilmot Scott, at Galena, Ill., vice J. B. Brown, suspended; John Marens, at Hamilton, Mo., vice William
A. Morton, suspended; Lloyd H. Lease, at Tiffany, O.,
vice Otls T. Locke, suspended; William H. Canon, at
Marrill, Wis., vice Spencer Wiley, suspended: Robert J.
McNally, at Keeseville, N. Y., vice H. C. Stevens, resigned; Frank White, at Marfreesboro, Tenn., vice Reese
K. Henderson, resigned.
The Postmaster-General appointed among others the
following fourth-class postmisters:

following fourth-class postmasters:

New-Jersey-At Gosben, Edward Miraer: Markon, Joseph
B. Bumphroy: Ocean View, Stephen Coleman; Seaving, T. C. Sharp.
And Sharp.
And

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1885.
THE TENNESSEE AT ST. THOMAS.—The Navy Department is informed of the arrival of the Tennessee at St.
Thomas. All well. NAVAL ORDERS.—Assistant Paymaster John A. Mudd

is ordered to the receiving, ship Vermont; Chief Engineer John W. Thomson is ordered to duty in connection with the machinery of the Chicago in addition to his present duties. RECRUITS FOR THE FRONTIER. - The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service is ordered to eard fifty-eight recruits to the Department of the Platte for the 7th Infantry; the Superminundent of the Mounted Re-runting Service is ordered to send eighty-four recruits to the Department of the Missouri for the 5th Cavalry.

CHIEF PENSION CLERK.-D. I. Murphy, of Pennsylvania, CHIEF PENSION CLERK.—D. I. Murphy, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau. He entered the service in 1871, and has risen by Civil Service promotion through subordinate grades. His present promotion is from Chief of the Board of Revi. w. EXPEDITING THE MAIL SERVICE.—The Postmaster. General has arranged with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to expedite the mail service between New York and St. Louis, so that the postal car loaving New-York at 7:30 will service in St. Louis at 5:45 a. m. on the second morning instead of at 7 as at Present, and the mails leaving

morning instead of at 7 as at present, and the mails leaving Pittsburg at 7:30 p. m. arrive at New-York at 8 a. m. Instead of at 11:30 a. m. as heretofore.

Albany, N. Y. will succeed Mr. Van Rensselaer as Assist in superintendent of the Treasury on December 1. Mr. Wash is at present foreman of the Treasury calcinet sleep. The assistant superintendent purchases all the carpets, furniture and other supplies for public buildines, and a change is made in the other for the purpose of securing the services of a practical mechanic, Sir. Walsh's appointment is probationary.

PENSIONS WITHOUT POLITICS. WHAT GENERAL BLACK SAYS HE HAS DONE-FACTS,

FIGURES AND OPINIONS. Washington, Nov. 25 .- The Secretary of the Interior has received the annual report of General John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, for the year ended June 30. There were at the close of the year 345,125 peusloners; during the year there were added 35,768 new names and 1,835 remaintements; during the same period the names of 15,233 pensioners were dropped from the roll for various causes, leaving a net increase of 22,369. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year is \$110 35, and the aggregate annual value of all pensions is \$38,090,985. The amount paid for pensions during the year is \$64,978.435. Claims filed on account of disability number 555,038, and on account of death alleged to be

due to causes originating in the service, 335,296. The acts of 1871 and 1878 provided for a pension on account of service during the war of 1812. Since 1871, 78,506 claims of this class have been filed-34,673 by the surviving soldiers and sailors and 43,833 by the widows of those who served in that war. Of this number-war of 1812-59,868 have been allowed, 25,676 to the survivors and 34,192 to the widows. In the aggregate, since 1861, 1968.840 claims have been filed and 580,897 have been allowed. The amount paid for penstons since 1861 is \$744,040,541.

Commissioner Black, in conclusion, says: "At one time the Pension Bureau was all but avowedly a political machine, filled from border to border with the unconpromising adherents of a single organization, who had for the claimant other tests than those of the law, for the claimant other tests than those of the law, and who required, in addition to service in the field submission to and support of a party before pensions were granted. Not always, but often was this true; not openly, but surely were the tests applied; and the vast machinery of a professed governmental office became a party power. The enormous array of the medical boards established in every quarter was also solidly partisan; made so not openly but surely. People of one faith filled every one of the great agencies. Examiners, trained in unserupulous schools, traversed the land as recruiting sergeants for a party.

"Chiefs of divisions, assistants, clerks, nessengers, messenger boys, watchmen and laborers were all but entirely from the one school. Veteran service could not secure continuance in office, and at the behiest and demand of partisans beyond the office old employes were cut afrift and zealous ruffers placed in their stead; leaves of absence were granted that the active men of the party might dominate over the elections. Wholesaic discharges were made for partisan ends, and a tide of men and money was poured by this office into the sections where a political struggle was progressing.

"It was widely proclaimed that the pension system of the United States, this vast and unmarked beneficiales of the scottinuance on partisan success. The glory of a noble grattude was laken from the people and made to masqueraide as a party accomplishment, and nen were taught that immense sums leved on all our borders, a grateful reward for the veteran soldiery and their descend a change in governmental animistration occurred. and who required, in addition to service in the field

"It has been the aim of the Commissioner of Pensions, with the coursel and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to change these practices and destroy these delusions. He has retained special examiners and medical examiners of opposite political cellefs. He has sought to have all parties represented among the employes, to put the Bureau on a business basis, to let the veteran know that the whole people were willing contributors to the pension fund, and that there were name who opposed his right therein; that the cortion-grower and the corn-raiser were alike agreed in the support of the pensioners of the Union armies; and with this end in view be has called into the service of this Eureau men from every State and that without regard to former political condition.

men tronger position of the position of the result is gratifying. Accelerated business, in creased results, and diminished expensitures mark the partual emancipation so far accompissed, and it begin to appear that any cilizen who pays his share of the pension fund without regret may be allowed without regret may be allowed.

GENERAL EATON RESIGNS FROM OVERWORK. Washington, Nov. 25 .- General John Eaton, Commissioner of Education, to-day tendered his resignation in the following letter:

The President: The overwork without vacations which this office, The coverage of the state of th Your obedient servant,

Jours Extos, Comtains

TURKEYS FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. Washington, Nov. 25.—Secretary Whitney has made arrangements to deliver a Thanksgiving turkey Will avail himself of his courtery.

GAMES OF THE NINTH RECIMENT. The third annual games and reception of the 9th Regiment took place last night at the armory, No. and the contestants in the games were cheered in their

inteen yards, Company C, and was scratch man in both these and was scratch man in both these and was ard was scratch man in both these and was ard was scratch man in both these and was ard was scratch for the 1,000-yard handleap run had live starters and was won by E. A. Kraft, B. A. C., twen, y yards; H. Odin, G. A. C., thirly-live yards, second. There were four starters in the wheelbarrow race, one-seventh of a mile. J. R. Woods, Company D, was the successful man, D. P. Octonnor, N. C. S., second.

E. S. Gilpin, of the 7 in Regiment, captured the two-mile roller skating race from five other contestants. M. Lockwood was second. The 7th Regiment again came out alread in the 220-yard hardle handleap. Charles F. Bostwick, seven yards, won it. C. S. Busse, three yards, shall shall so of the 7th Regiment was won by - un Me shall shall so of the 7th Regiment was won by - un Me seven starters and was won by A. Fielshman, scratch whom the property yards, second.

William Domski, thirty yards, second. The property of the yards, second. The property of the yards, second. The property of the yards, which was the yards who had the property of the yards, second. The property of the yards, when yards were for members of the yards, which was the yards when yards were for members of the yards, which was the yards when yards were for members of the yards, when yards were found that yards are found to yards when yards were found to yards were property of the yards, second. The yards, second. The yards, yar William Domski, thirty yards, second. A three noise go-asyon-please, open to members of the National Guard, in heavy marching order, women up the requiar games. There were only four sariers and two of these became weary before the race was half over and stopped. Of the two that remained the winner had it all its own way. He showed remarkable endurance and under the circumstances considerable speed. The winner was J. D. Lloyd, Company K, of the 13th Regiment. Time, 23:45 2-5.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD TO-DAY. There will be two trots at Fleetwood Park

There will be two trots at Freetwood Fars, to-day for cups given by the Drating Cub of New-York. They are for the 2:50 and 2:35 classes, for members horses that have not won a cup this year, best two in three, to top-road wagons, non-professional members to drive. The races will be called at 11 a. m.

ADVANCING COAL PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 .- The Lehigh and chtylkill Coal exchanges to-day decided to advance the line and city and harbor prices of pea coal 25 cents a

TO PROTECT CATTLE GROWERS.

St. Louis, Nov. 25,-The National Cattle and Horse Growers' Convention received the report of the Committee on Resolutions recommending that Cor gress be asked to enact a law by which setting fire to range and timber on the public domain of the United States or in the Indian country shall be punished by fine and imprisonment; and favoring the enactment of a law that shall provide for the appointment by the President of a commission of five men, who shall be sharged with the duty of suppressing and extirpating pleure-pneumonia among cattle, the members of the commission to be familiar with the matter of breeding and handling live stock and men of good executive abili ty, to be paid an adequate salary; whenever it should become necessary to slaughter any stock in order to exurpate any disease, the commission to be authorized t pay for the work from an appropriation made for the pay for the work from an appropriation made for the purpose of inforcing the law. Referring to quarantine and other restrictive regulations adopted in several of the Western States and Territories prohibiting the passage of cattle to their accustomed markets on account of the danger of Spanish fever, the committee recovamends that the convention request Congress to pass such laws as will place the whole subject matter under the control and jurisdiction of the General Government, giving authority to establish quarantine resultations within proper boundaries and limits, and to set apart from lands belonging to the United States such quarantine grounds as shall be ample protection, and best promote the cattle interests of the entire country.

The first resolution was adopted. The second was made the special order for to-morrow. The Spatish fever resolution was also laid over until to-morrow.

THE EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA MARSHALSHIP. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 (Special) .- It is stated here to-day that Attorney-General Carland has informed the President that, judging from the recommendation on file in his department, Samuel Joseph should be given the position of Marshal of the Eusters District of Pennsylvania. It is also stated that the President himself favors either Wecks or Hensel, but that he has promised Mr. Randall that he would reach no final conclusion until he could have a conference with the Attorney-General in Randall's presence.

CANVASSING THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25 .- The Board of

State Canvassers have finished the count of the vote cast in the last State election for Attorney-General. The whole number of votes cast was 288,504, of which Rufus A. Ayers, Democrat, received 152,375, and Frank S. Blair, Republican, 136,129; Ayers's majority, 16,246. The vote for Governor and Leutenant-Governor will not be canvassed until the Legislature meets next mouth.

CHARGES OF MISMANAGEMENT DENIED. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 .- At a meeting of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held here to-day, the report of the committee NEW ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. - John H. Walsh, of appointed to consider the paper submitted by E. W. hip before the carriage could be reversed.

Price on November 11 was presented and unanimously adopted. The paper charged the board with mismanage ment and with misrepresentation in its reports of money, collected and disbursed. The report of the committee presents detailed statements to show that the charges made by Mr. Price are without foundation in fact.

THE POPE ON CHURCH AND STATE. HIS VIEW OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF LEG

XIII. BALTIMORE, Nov. 25 .- The first full and authentic translation into English of the Pope's encyclical on the Caristian Constitution of States appears different from the cable condensations already published. Instead of condemning in any way modern civilization or States as they exist at present, Leo XIII highly approves of all real progress and true freedom. His is, in short, an exact reversal of the polley pursued by Pius IX, whose eneyelfcals invariably condemned modern civilization as athe-istic and pagan. In order to show this a few extracts After condemning anarchism and lawlesswill suffice. ness, Lea XIII continues : "These, then, are the things taught by the Catholic

the State. Concerning these sayings and decrees, if a

man will judge dispassionately, no form of government is, per se, condemned so long as it has nothing repugnant to Catholic doctrine, and is able, if wisely and justly managed, to preserve the State in the best condition. Nor is it, per se, to be condemned whether the people havegreater or less share in the government; for at certain times and with the guarantee of certain laws such participation may appertain, not only to the usefulness, but even to the duty of the citizens. Moreover, there is no just cause that any one should condemn the church as being too restricted in gentleness, or inimical to that liberty which is natural and legitimate truth, the church judges ful that the various kinds of divine worship should have the same right as the true religion; still it does not, therefore, conform those Governors of States who, for the sake of acquiring some great good, or preventing some great ill, patiently bear with manners and customs so that each kind of religion has its place in the State. Indeed, the church is wont diligently to take heed that no one be compelled against his will to em-brace the Catholic faith. For a similar reason the church cannot approve of that liberty which generates a conternst of the most sacred laws of God and puts away the obedience due to legitimate power, for this is license

rather than liberty.

"On the other hand, that liberty is natural and to be sought, which if it be considered in relation to the indi-vidual, suffers not men to be the slaves of errors and evil desires, the worst of masters; if, in relation to the State, it presides wisely over the citizens, serves the faculty of augmenting public advantages and defends the public interest from alien rule, this blameless liberty worthy of man the Church approves above all, and has never ceased striving and contending to keep firm and whole among the people. In very truth, whatever things in the State chiefly avail for the common safety; whatever have been usefully instituted against the license of princes, consulting all the interests of the people; whatever forbid the governing authority to invade into municipal or domestic affairs; whatever avail to preserve the lignity and the character of man, in preserving the equality of rights in individual citizens-of all these things the monuments of former ares witness the Cathout Church to have always been either the author, the promoter or the guardian. Ever therefore consist with herself, if on the one hand she rejects immoderate liberty, which both in the case of individuals and pe ples results in license or in servitude; on the other, she willingly and with pleasure embraces those happier circumstances which the age brings; if they truly contain the prosperity of this life, which is, as it were, a stage in the journey to that other which is to endure everiast-

"Therefore, what they say that the Church is jealous of the more modern political systems repudiate in a mass, and whatever the disposition of these times has brought ness of opinion it indeed repulliates; it reproves the wicked plans of sedition, and especially that habit of mind in which the beginnings of a voluntary departing from

like sess of things to attained the best if all shall consider the admonitions of the Apostolic Sec.

"Let air understand that the integrity of the Catholic profession can by no means be recorded with opinions approaching toward naturalism or rationalism, of which the sum total is to uproof Christian mathatisms altogether and to establish the supremiery of man, Almichty God being pushed on one side. Likewise it is unlawful to foliow one line of duty in private and another in public, so that the authority of the Church shall be eiserved in private and spurned in public. For this would be to John together things housest and distraceful and to make a man fight a battle with bimself, when, on the contrary, he ought always to be consistent with himself, and never in any the least thing or manner of living decline from Christian virine. But if inquiry is misde about principles merely positical concerning the best form of government, of civil regulations, of one kind of another concerning these things, of course there is room for disagreement without har a."

BOYCOTTING TRADESMEN.

READING, Penn., Nov. 25 .- The Knights of Labor of this city, 1,200 strong, have boycotted Glaser & Frame, eight manufacturers of this city, employing 150 hands, because they refuse to employ union hands. ser & Frame to-day publish a statement that they

TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL FOR THE OLD FLAG. Congressman "Tim" Campbell has been heard from. Two days after election he said to a friend:
"It is all right. I am elected, and work on the Dolphin has already been ordered from Washington." Yester that he said: "Shipbeniding will be begun as soon as I am in Congress, Make no mistake. The water front along the old VIIIth District will just be gay with vessels loating the American flag." I am in favor of home in-

NARROW ESCAPE OF TENANTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 (Special),-The oundation of a house in North Thirty-sixth-st, gave way this morning tunneling the whole structure to the ground. The people who had been living in it, becoming alarmed at its condition, moved out yesterday and no one was injured.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

STARBING HIS WIFE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 25.—At Lockhart's Bend, six miles below this city, one sanders stabled his wife.

CHARGED WITH STEALING CHURCH MONEYS.
DETROIT, Nov. 25.—In the Wayne Canaty Crenit
Court's suit has been began for libel in the sum of
\$10,000. Joseph Przybylouski in plaintill and Martin
Kopylionski defendant. Both are trustees of St.
Albert's Cathelle Courch, of which Father Kolesenski is
priest. Some time any off-andant made an affidaylt in
which he accused Przybylouski of stealing money from
the contribution box at the church, stating that he hast
seen the latter take out change by the handral. He
further stated that he tool Father Kolesenski of these
thefts, and was warned by the priest that the matter was
none of his business.

SHOT AFTER BEING PUT OUT OF A GROG SHOP. OH AFTER BOOK 25. John Barrett, after being eted from a barroos at the South Omaha stock rds last night, shot four times through the door, hit yards last hight, shot four times through the door, hit-ling one of the occupants in the head, but not danger-ously wounding him. He then ran down the street, and, meeting Carris, a bartender, kneeked him down and fred at him. Curtis returned Barret's shot, hitting him in the leg and making a dangerous wound. SUICIDE OF A YOUNG BACHELOR. Nouwalk, Onto, Nov. 25 (special).—Horace Lawne, a young unmarried man, was this morning found near the Lake Store track, two miles from this cuty, with a builet in his brain and a revolver by his side.

m his brain and a revolver by his side.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 25 to pecial.—The Circuit Court here has confirmed the judgment of \$30,000 damages against the Pennsylvania Raitroad and in favor of William Pitzelimnous, an engineer on the road who was injured in a collision.

was injured in a collision.

CUT TO PIECES BY A SAW.

CHATTANOGGANOV. 25 (Special).—At Oak Hill, Overton
County, Fenn., Israel Cool er, proprietor of a circular
saw mill, fell on the log-carriage and was carried against
the saw, which tore through his head, cut off both arms
and sawed through his body from the collar-bone to the

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

REVERW OF HIS ACTIVE PUBLIC LIFE. TAKING UP POLITICS IN THE POLE CAMPAIGN-DYING VICE-PRESIDENT.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was born near

Zanesville, Ohio, on September 7, 1819. His lather, Major John Hendricks, left Ohio before Thomas was a year old and settled in Madison, Ind., then the leading city of the State and the home of many prominent men, among them William Hendricks, nucle of Thomas, who was the secretary of the convention that formed the first Constitution of the State, Indiana's first Representative in Congress, its second Governor and for two full terms United States Senator. The family had thus won considerable distinction before the subject of this sketch came upon the stage of public affairs. Two of his cousins, John Abram and Thomas, died in the Union Army, fighting gallantly for the country. Mr. Her dricks passed most of his early life in Shelby County, to which his father removed. The fam were in comfortable circumstances and he had the advantages of a collegiate education, His father was prominent in the Presbyterian Church and a man noted for his hospitality, and his son's early Church concerning the constitution and government of maturity has been ascribed to the formative influences by which he was thus surrounded. He did not, however, complete his course at Hanover College, leaving at the end of his junior year with the reputation of only "an average student," but with that of an excellent debater and the foremost man in the college in general information. He entered upon the practice of law two years later, the clients coming slowly at first, because, as he said, the people of Shelbyville could not understand how one of their "hoys" was to be trusted with law cases. He showed ability and perseverance, however, and soon was well established. He entered into law and politics almost at the same time.

The summer after his admission to the bar he took the stump in the Poik campaign. Four years later he was elected to the Legislature, and, declining a re-election, was chosen in 1850 without opposition to the State Constitutional Convention. In both bodies he was the champion of a State bank as against free banking, and the success of the State Bank naturally brought him into greater prominence. In 1850 he was nominated for Congress upon the fifty-third ballot, which, as he was fond of saying in after life, was the only contested nomination he ever received. From his boyhood his conciliatory ways and winning manners, which were so arked a characteristic through life, had made him friends, and all his later nominations were got without a struggle. But a struggle was made for several which he did not get. He was elected to Congress, and was re-elected. He then declined to run again, In his second term the Kansas-Nebraska bill was intro

duced in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, repealing the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which prohibited slavery in all that part of the territory ceded by France under the name of Louisiana except that which had been already erected into the State of Missouri. The introduction of this bill tore open again the wounds of contro versy which it was supposed had been closed by the Clay Compromise of 1850 which admitted California State, organized the Territories of New-Mexico and Utah without any restriction as to slavery and enacted the Fugitive slave Law while pronibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia. President Pierce had declared in his first message that repose " secured by the Clay Compromise should suffer "no shock " if he could prevent it, and many Democrats arded the bill as a violation of this pledge and others made in National and State platforms of their party. The bill was a turning point in the history of parties, and also in that of Mr. Hendricks. He was besought by many Democrats after its passage in the Senate to oppose it in the House, but he seemed to lack the moral ourage to withstand the pressure of the Administration and the personal persuasions of Douglas. organ of President Pierce had openly promised that the President would provide for Northern members who charged that Mr. Hendricks was influenced by this promise. It was also charged subsequently that he had admitted that his personal feeling was against the bill. Although exactly one-half of the Democrats in the House from Northern States voted against it. Mr. Hendricks was not one of them. If this step, taken at thirty-four years of are, did not decide his future course rtification of seeing his successful rival carry

A few weeks after his term expired, in March, General Land Office. The appointment was construed to Mr. Hendricks's idisadvantage, to

gation that Mr. Hendricks, as Land Commissioner, was among the first, if not the very first, Government

Mr. Hendricks resigned his place as Land Commissioner to accept the unanimous nomination of his party for Governor against Henry S. Lane, the Republican candidate, with whom he made a joint canvass of the State. The war wave was rising, and the Democratic party were swept off their feet in the North. Lane was elected by 9,757 majority. Mr. Hendricks went back to his law office, which he removed to Indianapolis, and practised with great success. As a lawyer he held high rank in the West, and was noted especially for skill in dealing with legal questions, whereas he was often sur-passed as a jury lawyer. His war record was wint eight have been expected of a Democrat of a peculiarir conservative temperament-living in a State where the branches of secret orders known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle" and "Sons of Liberty," whose spirit was disloyal, if their acts were not openly so. Mr. Hen-dricks did not identify himself, as many Democrats did, with movements for the support of the Government or for the vigorous prosecution of the war, or for the relief of sufferings growing out of it. Lake other extremists of his party, he bitterly assailed the Administration at a so far as his utterances could do h, he obstructed the vicerous presention of the war. When he presided at the Democratic State Convention in January, 1862, ten poutles after the war began, he denounced the war party in numeasured terms, but nowhere consured the reli

In the following year he was elected United States enator by the Legislature of 1863, which was called the Rebel Legislature," a majority of the Democrati embers being and to belong to the "Sons of Liberty." Shelbyville, in which he denounced the Emancipation Proclamation in unmeasured terms, said it was
"a wicked thing," and that he was going
"to vote to take it back the first opportunity." He declared the enrolment of
negro troops to be "a direct in ult to every white man and woman in the United States," admitted that men who had deserted from the army had done "au unfortunate thing," but said that if any one came into their neighborhood "without law" and proposed to take deseriers away by force, they had best "attend" to those

"gentlemen" at once. His career in the Senate was in harmony with this course. While he did not vote against appropriations which, indeed, no Democrat dured to do, he opposed almost every leading measure of the war and of reconstruction. He opposed the draft and the enrolment of colored men. He favored peace on any terms, and joined in the declaration of the Chicago Convention that the war was "a failure." He opposed the repeal in 1864 of the Fugitive Slave Law and the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, as well as the other war amendments, claiming that they could not be legally His cinim was that the secoding States were still in the habitants" of those States and not by the States as such. Claims, I u de Lands, Public Buildings, the Judiciary and Nava Affairs. He played an active part in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. His personal miability in all'legislative contests caused him to be known as "the most good-natured man in the Senate," while his ability and his powers as a speaker soon made him the leader of the small De mocratic minerity. . AN ASPIRANT TO THE PRESIDENCY.

When the National Democratic Convention met in New. York in July, 1868, he was one of the most prominent of the eighteen candidates voted for by the convention. The Western vote was mainly divided between himself and George H. Pendleton. An interesting incident, con-

sidering the subsequent relations of Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, eccurred when Pendleton seemed almost withsidering the subsequent relations of Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, eccurred when Pendleton seemed almost within reach of the nomination. This result was greatly feared by the Eastern Democr. is, who knew that Pendleton's "Greenback" views would be fatal to party success in the East. The New-York delegation had

steadily voted for Sanford E. Church, Samuel J. Tilden selng chairman of the delegation. When Pendleton seemed near success. Mr. Tilden unexpectedly annonneed the entire vote of New-York for Hendricks. This looked like a break to the latter, and his vote increased while that of Pendleton suffered. On the next allot the danger of Pendleton's nomination was past, and Mr. Thiten quietly announced the vote of New-York for Sanford E. Church again, amid the laughter of the convention. On the twenty-first bailot Mr. Hendricks stood next to General Hancock, who led the roll. On the twenty-second Horatio Seymour was nominated. From this time, Mr. Hendricks was what might be called, without disrespect, a professional candidate for the Presidency, and all his public acts and atterances were shaped with this object in view. He now became an advocate of the Greenback" theory, which he taught on the stump as he Democratic candidate for Governor against Governor Baker in the same year. He continued after this time to be identified with the "Greenback," "Soft-Money," 'Inflation" and "Silver" theories that were popular in the West, and became the apostle of each succ project for a partial evasion of the National obligations by paying the debt in something worth less than the coin pledged in the bond, or for inflation of the currency. which demagogues declared would bring general pros-

perity. He was defeated for Governor. One of his last acts in the Senate was to oppose the bill which pledged the faith of the Nation to the payment of the National debt in coin, holding that it could be honestly paid in greenbacks. His term expiring in 1869, he was enabled to resume his law practice. In 1872 the irresistible movement for the indorsement of Horace Greeley by the Democratic Convention postponed any ambition he may have had for the Presiden tial nomination. But he was urged to lead the party at home as candidate for Governor, and he demonstrated his popularity by carrying the state by 1,148, though General Grant had 21,090 majority a month later. His four years' administration, ending in January, 1877, was of local interest only. He presided over the Democratic State Convention of Indianapolis in 1874 and deprecated any effort toward specie payments by legislation, urging that the true method was through the growth of the country. In the following year he went over into Ohio and labored for the election of William Allen, the Democratic nomines for Governor, who was running upon a distinctively inflation platform. BECOMING THE TAIL OF THE TILDEN TICKET.]

In 1876 the Indiana Democrats prepared to push him n the National Convention. The money, prestige and nfluence of Samuel J. Tilden, however, were too strong for the candidate of much older standing. He received only 13312 votes as against 40312 cast for Governor Tilden on the first ballot, no caudidate coming between them. When Mr. Tilden had been nominated a novement was at once begun to force the communition for the second place upon Governor Hendricks. His popularity at home, it was hoped, would carry Indiana for the ticket, while Tilden, it was believed, would carry New-York-both pivotal States Then, too, the name of Hendricks would h Western inflationists to the name of Tilden, a pro-nounced hard money man. Hendricks was unanimously nominated for Vice-President, the ticket thus presenting n its union of these names a parallel to the the platform by which the repeal of the Resumption Act was demanded to please the inflationists, the demand was demanded to please the inflationists, the demand being based upon the pretext, framed to ease the consciences of hard-money men, that the Act was a "hindrance" to resumption. Mr. Hendricks seemed re-inctant to accept the nomination, but finally did so, evi-dently with the expectation on the part of his friends that it would lead to his promotion four years later to the first place. He naturally took Mr. Triden's key in his letter of acceptance and in his public utterances during the campaign, and upheld reform as the great issue.

during the campaign, and upheld reform as the great issue.

During the campaign and the Electoral contest which followed it there was little communication between Mr. Headricks and Governor Tuleen, and he atterward expressed surprise that Mr. Tilden had not consuited him more, especially after the election, when the country was in a ferment and the Democracy were claiming that their candidates had been elected. But it was not Mr. Tilden's hight to share his counsels with any man who might be called, or might become, his rival. This situation did not tend to cordial relations between the two men. Mr. Hendricks was, of course, as emphatic as his associate in declaring after Mr. Hayes had been inaugurated that they had been cheated out of the offices to which they were elected. In a public speech in March, 1877, he declared that it was the judgment of the copie that Hayes had not been elected, but, he said, "For all the purposes of the office he is President of the United States, and you and I will give to his Administration for the good of our country that support which is due to any officer de facto."

"It had been the theory of Democrats specially identified with the fraud issue that the "old ticket" should dent the men who had been "cheated" out of them. Mr. Hendrichs was known, however, to be averse to taking the second place again, and in 1879 he positively antonimed over his own signature in a newspaper cardinat he would not do so. The publication of the cipher inspatches and other causes had already destroyed Mr. Fiden's prospects, and when the Cheinnati Convention of 1880 med Mr. Hendricks was free to alm again for 1880 med Mr. Hendricks was free to alm again for the first place. But his defeat was more signal than of 1880 med previous occasion. He had only 49½ votes out of 735, standing seventh on the fist of candidates, winch general Hancock headed. On the second ballot fireneral Hancock headed. On the second ballot fireneral Hancock was nominated, and Mr. Hendricks had only one vote beside the thirty of the Indiana delegation, which voted solidly for him. The fact was that hadiana was now only ostensibly united for him. It was generally believed at the time that a strong movement would have been made for ex-Senator Joseph E. McDouald, of Indiana, if the delegation had been willing to lead if, but Mr. Hendricks, it was understood, would not release them from allegatace to him, and the opportunity passed by. This complication and the nomination of William H. English, of Indiana, for Vice-Freshent, disturbed the leadership of Mr. Hendricks among the Democrats of his State. As soon as the election had gone by far enough to permit the nominations of 1884 to become a topic of speculation, it appeared that Mr. Melsonald was a candidate in enrest, without regard to Mr. Hendricks seemed to drop almost out of sight.

The active part taken by Mr. Hendricks in the Indiana cathpalgu of 1882, it was thought, came near testing at the making a speech at Newcastle, ind. In twenty four hours erysipelas developed fiself, Medical skill for a time held in ernest, without regard to find the delegate on the tip of his right foot, resting his entire which upon it. From the pressure of his right sole as welling arose on one of hi dent the men who had been "cheated" out of them. Mr. Hendricks was known, however, to be averse to taking were his marriage, the death of his wife, and

ELECTED TO THE VICE-PRESIDENCY. When the delegates to the National Democratic Con-vention of 1884 were being elected throughout the

timent toward any other of the candidates, were in-structed to vote for the "old ticket"-Tilden and Hendricks. The letter of Mr. Tiblen stating that because of his bad health he would be unable to accept a nomination, left the delegates free to act as they saw fit. tion, left the delegates free to act as they saw it. The Convention met in Chicago on July 7. Three days were consumed in effecting an organization so that it was midnight of Friday, July 10, before the first bailot was taken. That Mr. Hendricks was not thought of as a Presidential possibility is shown by the fact that the vote of Indiana was cast for ex-Senator Joseph E. Me-Donald and that only I vote was cast for Mr. Hendricks, and that by a delegate from Himois. But the unexpected strength shown by Mr. Cleveland, who so the tomation of a plan to apring Headricks's mine on the Convention in a dramatic matter. It was hoped that enthusiasm enough could be stirred up to stampede the Cleveland forces and force Bayard and Thurman out of the race. But the Cleveland was apruiz. When the Himois delegate each the vote for Hendricks on the previous day unbody had noticed it except Mr. Hendricks himself, who, being present as a delegate, arose and asked that if he withdrawn, as it "placed him wrongly before the Convention." When, on Saturday, on this second ballot General Palmer began his report of the vote of the Milmois delegation by "one vote for Thomas A. Hendricks himself, who, being present as a delegate, arose and asked that if he withdrawn, as it empest of applanes. For a time it seemed that two-thirds of the delegates were on their feet samping, shouting and acting like mainmen. Toe Indiama delegates spraing up on chairs and led the cheering. The Tammany and Butter delegates followed in their wake vociferously. Mr. Hendricks half rose from his seat once or twice amid the tunnit as if to make a speech, but he hadren mounted a chair and in an interval of quiet he articles the sean and in an interval of quiet he articles the sean and in an interval of quiet he articles the sean and in an interval of quiet he articles the sean and in an interval of quiet he articles the sean and in an interval of quiet he articles the sean and in an interval of quiet he articles the sean and in an interval of quiet he articles the The Convention met in Chicago on July 7. Three days vocabrously, all framilias if to make a speech, but he was pulled down into his seat by Senator Vocabees. The latter mounted a chair and in an interval of quiet he announced that by the unanimous request of the Indiana delegation he withdrew the mame of Joseph E. McDonald and cast Indiana's thirty votes for Thomas A. Hendricks. The esiling of the votes, on this second barlot, however, showed that a great fire had been kinded by a small matter. He received 119 votes, the movement rapidly colispsed and the convention went with a stampede to Ceveland. After the chaires had been made Cleveland was found to have 684 votes, and he was nominated, Mr. Hendricks having only 45½ votes. The convection adjourned, and in the interim the leaders decided that it was best to adhere to the traitional Democratic policy of Johnig Indiana with New-York on the ticket. There was much discussion as to whether it should be sa-Senator McDonald or Mr. Hendricks. The convention assembled in the evening.

Vice-Presidency. I am authorized by him to say so, Let not the Convention do what they will have to meet

Vice-Presidency. I am authorized by him to say so, Let not the Convention do what they will have to meet and do over again."

E. V.Howell, of Georgia, asked solemnly: "Mr. Menzies are you authorized by Mr. Hendricks to say that he will not necept of a manimous nomination?"

Mr. Menzies turned pale, heattated and repeated: "Mr. Hendricks said, I am not, and will not be a candidate forwice-president."

The Convention laughed, seeing that Mr. Hendricks only wished to pretend to McDonald that he had not been his rival. All other names were withdrawn and Mr. Hendricks was manimously nominated.

The event of the succeeding scanvass are still fresh in the public mind. Mr. Hendricks took an active part on the stump in Ohio and Indiana, and made some speeches elsewhere—one in Brookiya. He spent sometime in New-York, and was officially informed of his nomination while at Saratoga. He presided at the session of the Senate, following the imaguration, and did not vacate the chair to permit the choice of a president protein. After the adjournment of the Senate he remained for some time in Washington looking after places for some of his followers in Indiana. He made no secret of his opposition to the Civil Service Reform professions of the President.

Mr. Hemiricks was a man of unbiemished private character, who keen his hands clean in public life. He was of active who keen his hands clean in public life.

opposition to the Civil Service Reform professions of the President.

Mr. Hemiricks was a man of unbiemished private character, who kept his hands clean in public life. He was of a sociable, triendly temperament, winning and kindly. In person he was tall and well formed. He was an Episcopailan, having joined that church in his fiteenth year. It was estimated at the time that he ran for the Vice-Presidency that he was worth about \$150,000. His wife is an ambitious and capable woman, who exercised great influence over his career. They had only one cuitd, a son, who died young. Mr. Hendricks was a popular man, and in many respects an attractive one. His chief fault was that timel, temporizing habit of mind which led one of his colleagues in the Senate to say that a committee of five was never equally divided except when Hendricks was on it, and which led him as a public meeting held at the breaking out of the France German war of 1870 to declare, through fear of offending some one, that he did not know enough of the causes of the war to express an opinion about it.

CAREER OF THE KING OF SPAIN. EARLY TRAINING OF THE YOUNG RULER HOW HE SPENT HIS BOYHOOD DAYS-HIS LIFE AS A MONARCH.

Alfonso XII., son of Isabella II. and the

Infante Francisco, was born on November 23, 1857. In 1868 he was expelled from Spain with his mother, whose subjects had deposed her almost without a struggle, He remained in Paris with the ex-Queen until 1870, when he was sent to the Theresa College at Vienna. He left that institution within a few months, his mother have ing decided to abdicate formally in his favor. His education, however, was continued in France and England until the close of 1874. During the interregnum which followed Isabella's ex-Amadeus, son of Victor Emanuel and Duke of Aosta, was offered the crown. He was elected King by the Cortes in November, 1870, and accepted on December 4. He was unpopular and his reign was brief. Repeated insurrections and a bold attempt at assassination soon followed his accession to the throne, and on February 11, 1873, he abdicated and retired to Italy. The Cortes immediately voted to establish a Republic and a Provisional Government under the Presidency of Figueras was elected on February 12. On the withdrawal of Amadeus all the bonds of social order were again loosed, and the Carlist insurrection, which still raged in the northern mountains, spread to the South. To suppress this insurrection was the chief task of the Provisional Government, but fortune seemed to favor the Carlists. The Government underwent several changes, Figueras being succeeded by Castelar and the latter by Serrano. At the end of 1874, however, a change took place. The Republican Government had then become enfeebled by the civil war, and General Martinez Campos proclaimed Alfonso King of Spain on December 29, and the troops at once declared for the new King. The young Prince landed at Barcelona on January 5, 1875, and at once took command of the army. His first movements against the Carlists were unsuccessful, but he gradually succeeded in improving his position, in winning over to his side the various parties and in harmonizing the different interests. He was able in the spring of 1876 to attack Don Carlos with a superior force, and the insurrection was finally quelled and Don Carlos sailed for England. The war, in which Alfonso showed considerable per-

sonal bravery, being ended, the young King entered Madrid in triumph on March 20, 1876. Eight days later there was laid before the Cortes a new Constitution which was passed in July, after a long debate. One of the chief changes made by this Constitution was the recognition of the right of private worship on the part of non-Catholics. After the Carilst War Alfonso lost no time in inviting his mother to Spain. He received her at Santauder in July and in October she was quietly received at Madrid. Early in 1877 the King provinces and was well received. Allonso's reign was, on the whole, a peaceful one. Good order has generally prevailed, and the Cabinet changes have not been es pecially frequent. The Government has had strong sup-port in the Cortes. His Government brought the Culan revolution to a close, and also brought about many referms at home. Financial questions and the recotiation of commercial treaties had a targe share of attention throughout his reign. The constant and ever-increasing expenditures over public revenues have created a national debt of large amount, and successive Finance Ministers have busied themselves with schemes for reducing it and for paying the annual charges, with some success. In the negotiation of commercial treaties Spain has not been altogether successful. Her relations with this country have been cordial, though the Virginius afbe renominated in 1850, and that the people should be fair for a time gave both Governments some trouble, asked to put into the offices of President and Vice-Fres- Early in 1877 a decree of general amnesty to the Carlists Early in 1877 a decree of general amnusty to the Carlists was issued. In 1878 the chief events in Alfonso's life tempt (on October 25, Oliva Moneasi, a member of the national Society. On December 30, 30, 1879, an attempt was made by Francisco Otero y Genzalez to assas-inate the King and his bride, Maria Christina of Austria. Both of these would-be murderers received the

death penalty.
While passing through Parts, on his return from a visit to Germany, the King was insulted by a French mob on September 29, 1883. He had attended the unveiling of a statue of Germania Keeping her Watch on the Rhine, a statue of Germania Respins and had been commussioned Colonel in a Unian regiment by Emperor William. In resentment of this friendship with the hated foe of France, a Parislan crowd gathered about Alfonso's carriage, hissed him, and shouted." Down with the Unian King!" For this outrage President Grevy

with the hatest fee of rance, alseed him, and shouted "Dewa with the Unlan King" For this outrage President Greet apploacized.

In 1877, when twenty years old, the King began to think of marrying. His choice was his cousin, the Princess Maria de las Mercedes form on June 24, 1860, the younger daughter of the Duke of Montpender. The Princes was fair, rich and accomplished, with mary natural and of thy also and on January 23, 1878, the place on the farone, the Oricanists, being unstending the following of the young couple took place. The ex-Queen Isabella was opposed to the marriage. Finding that she could not influence for son, she left Madrid and went to Part where she associated with Don Carlos. The latter was forbidien to remain in France. Isabella was told at the same time that she must not return to Spain, and her pension was stopped. The King's popular young wife had a short marriad life, however, for she died on Jine 26, 1878, two day a fact completing her eighteenth year. About a year later Alfonso made proposals for the hand of the Architicless Maria Christina of Anstria, who had been a playmate of his when he was a student at the royal college in Vienna. She was then a froid some little damsel, and it is related that in a race between her and young Alfonso in one of the linguish parks her fleet feet carried her first to the goal, though the Prince was on a bicycle. When the spanial in the hundred who had been a playmate of his when he was a student her prince was on a bicycle. When the spanial in the hundred who had been he passed her by to marry Mercedes. Element of the King at La Granja of an molified the vex of Architecture in the student days and she had not been pleased when he passed her by to marry Mercedes. Element of the King at La Granja of an molified the vex of Architecture in the depressed of papearance of the King. Who they must woo her in Vienna, it was his intention to do so but the death of the Infania to the King at La Granja of an molified the vex of Architecture. country the majority of them for want of a definite sen-

FRANKLIN S. MILLS. TRENTON, Nov. 25 (Special) .- Franklin S. Mills, of this city, dropped dead this morning just as he was leaving his bed. As journalist, politician, jurist and public speaker he had a reputation all over the State.

He was seventy-one years of age and came here when
a young man from West Chester, Penn., where he learned type setting with Bayard Taylor. half a dozen papers in Trenton, and up to the time of his death was connected with the press of the city. He has the distinction of being the first man to report State the distinction of being the mass mapers. This was in 1839, and he was obliged to submit his reports for correction before publication to the Clerk of the House rection before publication to the Clerk of the House Mr. Mills was Mayor of Trenton from 1857 to 1867, except a short time he was away at the wat. He also served a term in the Legislature and held other positions. At the time of his death he was City District Court Cierk.

JACOB R. FREESE, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 (Special) .- Dr. Jacob R. Freese died yesterday in the sixtieth year of his age. He was well known in medical literature and also wrote a number of books of travel and a history of the war. He was well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, when both were boys in the West, and when the war broke out President Lincoln sent for him and offered him a position in the army. He became an adjutant-general of one of the western divisions, also acting as advisory surgeon. Following his own wishes, the body will lie in a vanit in this city for a month, when it will be taken to Trenton, N. J., for burial.

WILLIAM E. CALKINS. WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 25.—William E. Calkins, a prominent resident of Ticonderoga, is dead,

Mr. Calkins was Clerk of Essex County for twelve years, beginning with 1861, and in 1875 and 1876 was a member of Assembly from the same county.